



ON —A Cambridge player clings to the ball after being taken down by Somerville in the Warrenton Saturday at Dillboy Field. See story, additional photos inside. (Staff photo by Cheryl Miller)

Chronicle staff

Cambridge is doing more than ever before to fight homelessness, but it's still not enough.

That was the message Emergency Services Coordinator Phillip Mangano brought the city council at

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why the city is not using the  
field for Thanksgiving Day game.

see FIELD, page 4a

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Cambridge chronics 11/17/88

# WHERE THERE'S SMOKE...

## ...there may not be compliance with city law

By SIMPSON L. GARFINKEL  
Special to the Chronicle

Most retail stores are not complying with the terms of Cambridge's anti-smoking law, says a doctor from the Harvard School of Public Health.

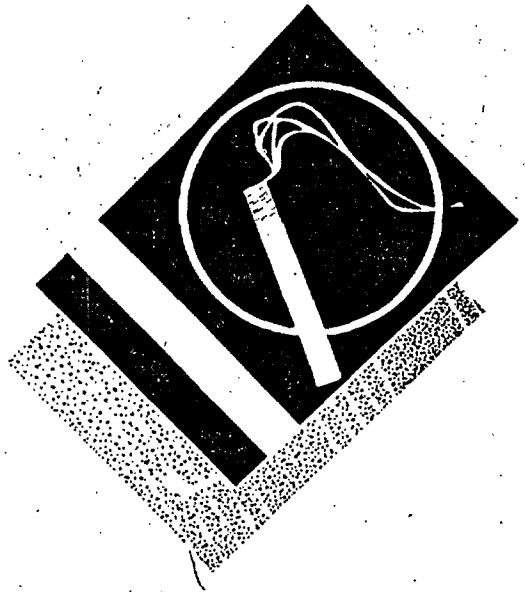
"For these laws to have any effect, it seems obvious that they have to be obeyed," said Dr. Michael F. Bierer, who presented the findings Monday at a conference in Boston. But "a year after the Cambridge, Massachusetts, no-smoking ordinance went into effect, we found pretty poor compliance with it."

The anti-smoking law was designed to protect the health of the city's non-smokers.

Working with researchers at Harvard's Institute for the Study of Smoking Behavior and Policy, Dr. Bierer surveyed 174 retail stores around Cambridge in February 1987, one month before the law went into effect. The stores were surveyed again in June 1987 and in February 1988, at which time only 154 of the original 174 stores were still in business at their original locations.

The study found that, a year after the law went into effect, only 41 percent of the stores had hung a sign prohibiting smoking inside their establishments. Only 4 stores, a mere 3 percent, had hung signs worded "Smoking Prohibited by Law," as the law specifically requires.

Furthermore, the number of stores with smokers in them did not significantly change, but instead remained between 9 and 12 percent from the time the



law was enacted until a year later.

Strikingly, Dr. Bierer said, the majority of smokers seen in the stores were employees, not customers. Of the 532 employees counted in February 1988, 13 were seen to be smoking; only 8 out of the 1,681 customers observed were seen smoking.

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# SMOKING

Continued from page 1

In the stores with no signs, researchers asked employees if they allowed smoking. In 38 percent of those stores, "employees specifically permitted smoking 11 months after the enactment of an ordinance specifically forbidding it," Dr. Bierer said.

Stores in Harvard Square had a lower rate of smokers and a more often displayed no-smoking signs, while stores in East Cambridge and Inman

Square had more smokers and less often displayed no-smoking signs, the study found.

No signs were seen in toy stores, sporting goods stores or liquor stores. Fewer signs were seen in convenience stores than in large groceries. Bookstores, computer stores and stationary stores had the highest percentage of visible signs.

But the Harvard researchers found no relationship between store size and smoking policy.



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